

THE
DIRECTORY &
CHRONICLE.
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1917 FIFTY-FIVE ANNUAL ISSUE.
Prices:
Large Copies ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00
Orders should be sent to the
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

WE STOCK
Green Wire Mosquito Coils,
Blow Lamps, Jeyes' Fluid,
Star Fire Extinguishers,
"Duroco" Paint, Etc.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central,
HONGKONG.

No. 18,461. 號一十六百四千八萬一第 日十三月五年巳丁 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18th, 1917. 三拜禮 號八十月七年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 27 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags 55 1/2 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
784

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the—

AQUARIUS CO.,

Shanghai.

SOLE AGENTS,

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers
In all Bore and Sizes.

**SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED
SHOT.** From No. 10 to 5585, at \$6.47 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
AND AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[683]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1312.

[535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 10.00 "	" 10 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 "	" 15 "
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" 10 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	" 15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" 10 "
2.15 "	to 3.00 "	" 15 "
3.00 "	to 4.00 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
8.50 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.		
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.		
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 "	" 10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 "	" 15 "
5.30 "	to 6.00 "	" 10 "
6.00 "	to 6.30 "	" 15 "
6.30 "	to 8.00 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.		
SATURDAY.		
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.		

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
Ticket will be issued until payment thereof
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprossore Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
468

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through Express	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Through Express	No. 20 Local
CANTON																				
(Shek Tin) Tai Po	7.25	8.35	10.25	11.55	1.25	2.55	4.25	5.55	7.25	8.55	10.25	11.55	1.25	2.55	4.25	5.55	7.25	8.55	10.25	11.55
SHEK LUNG, (Tai Po)	8.40	11.10	1.40	3.10	4.40	6.10	7.40	9.10	10.40	12.10	1.40	3.10	4.40	6.10	7.40	9.10	10.40	12.10	1.40	3.10
Shum Chun	9.25	11.55	1.25	3.55	4.25	6.55	7.25	9.55	10.25	12.55	1.25	3.55	4.25	6.55	7.25	9.55	10.25	12.55	1.25	3.55
Punling	10.10	12.40	2.10	4.40	4.55	7.25	7.40	10.10	10.25	12.55	2.10	4.40	4.55	7.25	7.40	10.10	10.25	12.55	2.10	4.40
Tai Po Market	11.00	13.30	3.00	5.30	5.45	8.15	8.30	11.00	11.15	13.45	3.00	5.30	5.45	8.15	8.30	11.00	11.15	13.45	3.00	5.30
Tai Po	11.55	14.25	3.55	6.25	6.40	9.10	9.25	11.55	12.10	14.40	3.55	6.25	6.40	9.10	9.25	11.55	12.10	14.40	3.55	6.25
Shing Mun	12.45	14.15	4.45	6.15	6.30	9.00	9.15	12.45	13.00	14.10	4.45	6.15	6.30	9.00	9.15	12.45	13.00	14.10	4.45	6.15
Yuen	13.40	15.10	5.40	7.10	7.25	9.55	10.10	13.40	13.55	14.25	5.40	7.10	7.25	9.55	10.10	13.40	13.55	14.25	5.40	7.10
Hung Hom	14.35	16.05	6.35	8.05	8.20	10.50	11.05	14.35	14.50	15.20	6.35	8.05	8.20	10.50	11.05	14.35	14.50	15.20	6.35	8.05
HOWLONG	15.30	17.00	7.30	9.00	9.15	11.45	12.00	15.30	15.45	16.15	7.30	9.00	9.15	11.45	12.00	15.30	15.45	16.15	7.30	9.00
lost Ferry																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				
Island																				

WE WILL DELIVER A

"MOUTRIE" PIANO

for \$50

You pay the balance in small monthly instalments
that will not embarrass you.

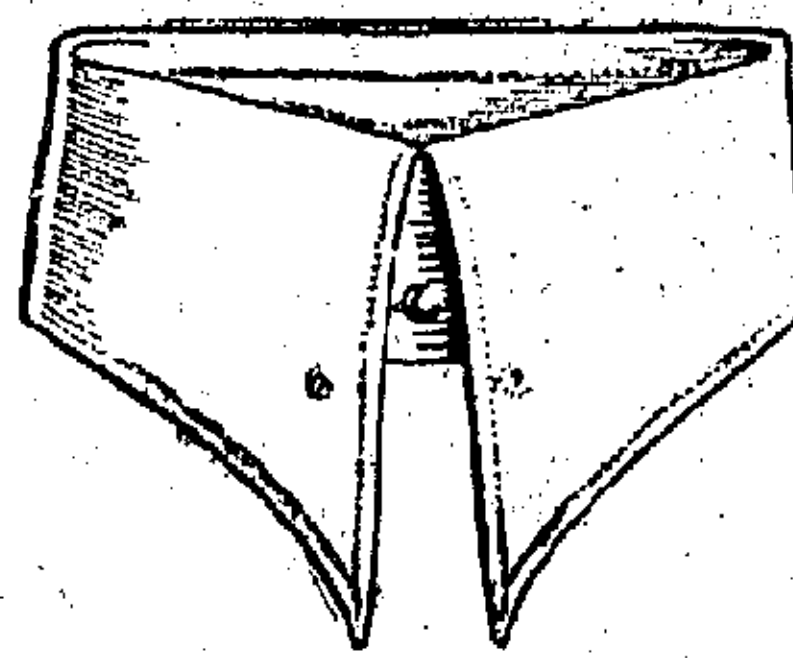
EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED
FOR 5 YEARS.

FULL PRICE ALLOWED FOR PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[28-3]

Summit SOFT COLLARS



They are ideal for Summer Wear. The cloths are just stiff enough
to keep their shape, yet give perfect comfort on the hottest day.

STOCKED IN HALF SIZES FROM 14 TO 18½ INCHES.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 28.

[18-3]



Let little Daniel
be your guide—

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S RED STAR WHISKY

and you can't go wrong!

DONNELLY & WHYTE,
SOLE AGENTS.

[35]

DON'T BOTHER ABOUT PEST, CHOLERA, OR DYSENTERY.

GET.

"GOTO" DESINFECTOL.

It is the most reliable and effective DISINFECTANT, powerful but safe both as a
DEODORIZER and INSECTICIDE. Supplied to the Military, Naval, and Railway
Hospitals in Japan.



Cheap but

effective.

Prepared by:

Address:

GOTO & CO.

Yakumodori, 4-chome,
KOBE, JAPAN.

Sole Agents:-

TAKATA & CO., SHANGHAI.

Chemical Sales Agents.

[75-4]

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY

FOR

MALARIAL FEVER.

Removes the cause of Malaria by its prompt and healthy action
upon the BLOOD, ultimately killing the MALARIAL
PARASITE.

Prepared by—

C. H. & F. L. OSGOOD,
Norwich, Conn., U.S.A.

AND SOLD BY ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

[83-3]

THE GERMAN PLOT IN CHINA TO KEEP THE COUNTRY IN CHAOS.

The following interesting passages are taken from an article which appeared in the *N.C. Daily News* on the 11th inst. revealing that German intrigue has been at the bottom of the recent disturbances in China:

German interference in Chinese politics, so far as for the moment we have been able to trace, made its first appearance last March, when the question of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany was brought before Parliament for its sanction. The rapidity with which, at the last, this policy was decided upon seems to have taken the Germans unawares, and the best that they could do on the spur of the moment was to promise a reward (there is reason for believing the exact sum promised to have been \$2,000 apiece) to every member of Parliament who voted against the breaking-off of relations. This attempt to bribe Parliament became known to the authorities, who deflected it by announcing that, as the matter was one of great importance, the names of voters would not on this occasion be published. Consequently those who were ready to accept German bribes had no proof of any action on their part to give in return for the promised money.

Very shortly, however, after this it became known in Shanghai that the German Bank in Peking was drawing largely on the German Bank in Shanghai through various Chinese banking institutions. Altogether a sum of 10 lakhs of taels was thus collected by the German Bank in Peking, and it is known that the money did not remain in the bank's coffers. It is something more than a coincidence that simultaneously with these payments from the German Bank in Peking, certain sections in Parliament which had previously agreed in supporting Tuan Chui-shan on March 14th in the breach with Germany, suddenly began to discover that Tuan was plotting to establish a military autocracy in China.

We need not go over the distressing history of these few weeks which culminated on May 10th in the hiring of rangers to intimidate Parliament, and the famous allegations put about that Tuan himself was responsible for this action, than which, of course, nothing could have been more fatal for the policy of war with Germany which he advocated. Subsequently it was discovered that at least three of the rangers were members of the Kuomintang, and we shall probably not be far wrong in assuming that the trick was paid for, if not actually suggested, by Germany.

On May 22nd the German agents among the Kuomintang succeeded in bringing about the dismissal of General Tuan. They had, however, counted without the Tientsins, whose uncompromising protest led eventually to the dissolution of Parliament on June 13th, preceded or followed by the emigration of most of the members to Shanghai and Canton.

Now in the early weeks of June it became known that the German Bank in Shanghai was quietly collecting numbers of foreign bank notes of large denomination, through the Chinese banks and exchange shops of the Settlement. This process continued until 15 lakhs of dollars had been collected, and as in the case of the money sent to Peking, two months earlier, these 15 lakhs did not remain long in the hands of Mr. Figgis. Three lakhs were paid into the account of one Ah Sing in a foreign bank, and there is reason to believe that this is the money with which an attempt was made to suborn the Navy. As already related in our columns, the Navy did not know whence the money came, but it was in no doubt whatever that it ought not to be accepted and the three lakhs were contemptuously rejected. The remainder of the money has been spread about in different banks in the names of various revolutionaries, or, as they no doubt would like to call themselves, Republicans, and there for the moment the money remains.

THE GERMAN AND CHANG HSUN.
Now as regards German efforts on the other side. As we said three days ago there remains no practical doubt that Chang Hsun was also in receipt of German money. For the moment it is impossible to obtain the exact facts and figures, but that the Germans were at the back of the monarchical restoration is morally certain. Had the monarchy succeeded, there is no doubt that an excuse would have been found for cancelling the rupture of relations with Germany. This, as we pointed out on Monday, was the reason why Herr Knipping and Mr. Schirmer so conveniently fell ill, when they ought to have left by the *Prinzess Juliana* ten days ago.

It may be pointed out that the position of the German Consul-General in Shanghai is unique in the consular body. Unlike the other Consuls, he is in no way responsible to the German Minister in Peking, but deals directly with the Foreign Office in Berlin. Consequently, if the monarchical plot had come off, and the rupture of relations had been cancelled, Herr Knipping would have been in a position to go up to Peking at once as acting Minister.

On the other hand, if the monarchical plot failed, there was still 15 lakhs in the hands of the faithful in Shanghai, who might be trusted to do their best to keep the country in a state of turmoil that would have effectually prevented her from entering the war.

At the present time Shanghai is full of leaders of disaffection. The question for the Republicans to decide is whether these men are to be allowed to keep China in a state of perpetual unrest at the bidding of Germany.

SPORT.

NEWS OF "SKY" KERRISON.

"Sky" Kerrison, the welter and middleweight boxing champion of the Orient, and who has been engaged in some sterner contests at the front, has written a friend at Hongkong to the effect that he has been laid up with a wound and also with a bad attack of malaria and pneumonia.

He adds:—"I am fighting just the same now that a recovery has been effected, so keep the old school going until I come back again. . . . When the war is over I hope to be in the ring again at Hongkong, against any middleweight who is anxious for my laurels."

Kerrison is in the 22nd Batt. R.F.A., and is at present under canvas in Wiltshire.

RUNNING.

SPENCER-OSZORIO WINS 16-MILE MARATHON.

Some twenty-five athletes took part in a most interesting Marathon Race at Shanghai on July 7th. W. Spencer-Ozorio ("Billy") again came out the victor, despite the fact that he was the youngest and smallest of the competitors. At the fourth mile O'Brien led, closely followed by Woods, Cameron, Rossiter, Cranston and Wharton, with Spencer-Ozorio 300 yards in the rear. At the seventh mile O'Brien still led, Wharton, Woods, Rossiter, Cameron, and Cranston following in the order given. It is worthy of mention that at this stage a much mud-battered runner could be seen limping in the wake of those far ahead. This runner proved to be Spencer-Ozorio, who had suffered injuries of a somewhat serious nature at the 5-mile point. At the tenth mile Wharton appeared leading, with O'Brien, Cameron, Rossiter, Woods and Cranston following closely, and Spencer-Ozorio now only 500 yards behind Cranston. The twelfth mile saw O'Brien again leading, at his heels being Wharton and Rossiter, followed by Cameron and Cranston level, with Woods and Spencer-Ozorio a few yards in their rear. At the fourteenth mile Rossiter could be seen at the top, with O'Brien, Wharton and Spencer-Ozorio close in his wake. The fifteenth mile saw Rossiter, O'Brien and Spencer-Ozorio keen rivals for the first place. The sixteenth mile saw the end of the race, Spencer-Ozorio (Shanghai) coming in first, and O'Brien (Shanghai) second, followed by Wharton (Nanking), Woods (Shanghai), Cranston (Nanking), and Cameron (Shanghai) finishing in the order mentioned. There were 350 yards between the winner (Spencer-Ozorio) and the second man (O'Brien), 180 yards between second and third (Rossiter), 400 yards between third and fourth, and something like 1,500 yards between fourth and the last three, who came in closely succeeding each other.

"SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND."

The following statement of accounts of the above Fund up to the end of June is submitted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., who also gratefully acknowledges additional subscriptions received during the week ended July 17th:—

Receipts to end of June	\$1,309.40
Original donation from Bandman Opera Company	1,129.30
Total	\$2,438.70
Expenditure to end of June	\$18.83
Balance	\$1,819.87
Already acknowledged in July	181.40
"A monthly subscriber"	5.00
"Anonymous"	20.00
W. J. D.	5.00
G. E. S.	10.00
Carried forward	\$2,041.27
* Monthly subscription.	
* Donation.	

SHIPPING NEWS.

JAPAN'S STEAMER TONNAGE.

According to the latest investigations of the Japanese Department of Communications, the total number of Japanese steamers at the end of May stood at 2,205 with an aggregate tonnage of 1,624,244, of which the vessels of 1,000 tons and upwards numbered 447 with 1,439,591 tons.

THE WRECK OF THE "SHAOSING."

According to a Notice to Mariners, the position of the wreck of the C.N.S. *Shaosing* has been verified and from the Tungsha Light-vessel bears N. 42° W. magnetic, distant 2½ miles. The wreck, which lies in the fairway of the South Channel entrance to the Yangtze River, with her head pointing N.E. by N. 1° N., is submerged with the exception of her masts and funnel. Immediate steps are being taken to establish wreck marking buoys, and vessels are urged not to navigate the locality at night without a pilot. In the meantime a rescue steamer is acting as a temporary wreck marking vessel.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an Examination in Home Nursing (Junior) held recently, the following candidates from the French Convent were successful:—Annie Acker, Rahil Aroulli, Andree Baudet, Gladys Brock, Alice Franco, Rita Hazeland, Nina Hazeland, Lily Haynes, Mary Mathias, Marie Noronha, Ellie Noronha, Margaret Pam, May Ramsey, Flo Rodney, Adelina Remedios, Dorothy Siefert, Marie de Sousa, Edith Soares, Annie Tolan, Rosie White, Doris Windebank, Ruby Young, and Virginia Young.

Dr. W. Y. M. Koch acted as Hon. Lecturer to the class, and Dr. Surgeon-General Draper, R.N., acted as Honorary Examiner.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

B.Q.M.S. W. E. Stagg, a former N.C.O. of the 88th Company R.G.A., has died as the result of wounds received while in action.

Lieut. Hugh Middleton, A.S.C., has been mentioned in despatches from France and 2nd-Lieut. Ernest Middleton, R.F.A., is now in Salonika. They are both sons of Mr. Osborne Middleton.

General G. Mairis, late R.M.L.I., who died recently at St. Albans, Hove, Sussex, aged eighty-two, served throughout the China War, 1857 to 1861, being present at the occupation of Canton and the capture of the Taku Forts.

2nd-Lieut. J. Duff, who was a Bombarrier in the 53rd Company, and at Peking before the war, was recently commissioned for service in the field. He was afterwards severely wounded—so seriously, in fact, that an arm and a leg had to be amputated, and he has since succumbed to his injuries.

2nd-Lieut. Bedbrooke, who has recently been commissioned, was another old 88th Company N.C.O. who left Hongkong in 1911. He was a popular Artilleryman, and figured frequently in local boxing tournaments. For some time he acted as gymnasium instructor to one of the Chinese schools.

Admiral Sturdee, who left the War Staff to settle with von Spee, thus finally disposing of the German sea-power in the East, is now the third and junior full admiral in the Grand Fleet, and is substantively senior to both Sir David Beatty and Sir C. Madden. His promotion was caused by the voluntary retirement of Admiral Sir D. A. Gambell.

Lieut.-Commander W. J. Fletcher, who had to leave the Service two years ago owing to ill-health, has died at the age of thirty-three. He was gazetted a midshipman while serving in the *Banadrum* on the China Station, in 1898, and received the medal for the Boxer outbreak. After a few years of home service he again returned to the Far East, in 1906 as a watchkeeper in the *Atreia*, and from 1908 until his health broke down he was employed in Command of Torpedo craft.

Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Pringle, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, who has appointed a General Staff Officer of the first class, was a staff officer in North China when the war broke out. He participated in the siege and capture of the German stronghold of Tientsin and other operations of the campaign of 1914-15 (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, Order of the Rising Sun, 4th class). His first war experience was in the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, when he took part in the relief of Peking, the actions of Poitsang and Yangtsun and other affairs (medal with clasp), and he saw further service in West Africa in 1901-02, accompanying the Aro Expedition as a staff officer (medal with clasp).

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TRADE.

The foreign trade returns of the Philippine Islands for 1916 show that owing to war conditions and high prices the import trade reached the lowest figure since the inauguration of free trade with the United States in 1909, the imports declining in value by approximately \$4,000,000 compared with 1915. On the other hand, high prices in the export trade stimulated production, led to larger output in most of the important staples, and resulted in a total export value of approximately \$70,000,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 over 1915 and an unprecedented trade balance of about \$25,000,000 over the import total for the year. Imports from the United States constituted 50 per cent. of all imports, against 53 per cent. in the previous year. In this decline American textiles were an important factor. Japan continued to profit by the favorable conditions created by the war for the supply of the Islands' needs, and conspicuously led among the few important countries showing increased totals. It appears that British imports, which prior to free trade with the United States controlled the market, continued the steady decline of previous years, and constituted only about 10 per cent. of the total. Sugar production in 1916 broke all previous records in the history of the Islands, exports amounting to 332,188 long tons, exceeding by 75,000 tons the previous high record of the Islands established during the Spanish regime, and being 124,000 tons above the exports of 1915. Of the large export total of 1916, shipments to the United States constituted 51 per cent., against 44 per cent. in 1915.

CHINESE REGIMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

A despatch from Columbus, New Mexico, states that a Chinese regiment is being drilled in the United States to answer a call to the colours immediately in the event of a declaration of war upon Germany. The regiment is composed of Chinese refugees from Mexico, who accompanied General Pershing's troops out of the Southern Republic. As the Exclusion Act prohibited them from being admitted into the United States, they were given asylum here, and are being fed by the Chinese merchants of San Francisco. As these Chinese refugees are unemployed, they have been formed into military companies by a major of the local military command, and they are put through daily drills. These Chinese have become proficient in the manual of arms, and make a splendid appearance while at drill.

JAPANESE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A considerable development has taken place in the sugar industry of Japan. In Formosa, too, the expansion has been striking. In Japan itself, as a result of Government assistance, there has been an increase in sugar production, the average output for the past few years having been 1,250,000 piculs. Of the present output, 80 per cent. is black sugar and 20 per cent. is a very low grade brown sugar, but the authorities are taking steps to secure the production of centrifugal sugar.

The chief part played by Japan proper in the sugar industry is in refining. The first refinery was established in 1890, and, according to a report from the British Embassy at Tokyo, there are now eight refineries with a capacity of 1,300 tons per day. Exports from Japan consist almost wholly of refined sugar, the average annual export of which in 1912, 1913, and 1914 amounted to 1,300,000 piculs, valued at 12,000,000 yen. The principal market for Japanese refined sugar is China, where it is said to be gradually supplanting Hongkong sugar.

The development of the sugar industry in Formosa was taken in hand by the Government in 1902, and regulations were promulgated for its encouragement. As a result of generous Government assistance, which took the form of the employment of experts, the establishment of an experimental station, subsidies, and the loan of machinery, the production of sugar in Formosa increased rapidly. Production prior to 1900 had never reached 1,000,000 piculs; but by 1900 it had risen to 1,250,000 piculs and by 1910 to 3,775,000 piculs. In 1916 all records were broken, the estimated output being 6,200,000 piculs of centrifugal sugar and 700,000 piculs of brown sugar.

The first charter for the erection of a modern sugar mill in Formosa was granted in 1901, and there are at present fourteen companies owning thirty-seven crushing factories, with an aggregate crushing capacity of 27,240 tons per day of twenty-four hours. The total paid-up capital of these companies amounts to 50,175,000 yen. Although the export of sugar from the island to foreign countries was at first considered to be a matter of secondary importance, attention is now being turned to the export trade, the supply having overtaken the home demand.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong, in their report dated July 16th, state:—

Since our last report on the 4th inst., neither the recent political unrest nor the rising exchange has deterred the impulse of Chinese buyers, who have made big forward speculative purchases of about 6,000 bales with a further advance of \$7 to \$10 per bale, and there is still much excitement in the market, as the buyers are coming forward to take up any lots that are offered at higher rates.

In 20s yarn an unusually big rise has taken place owing to very small stocks, with keen inquiry in this count.

The present heavy transactions are mostly due to the enormous profits made by the Chinese in their previous plunges, which have actuated them to plunge desperately, hence the prices have reached to figures undreamed of and unknown in the whole history of the yarn trade.

Rates are also rapidly advancing in Bombay, where foreign dealers have made forward contracts in more than 9,000 bales, and recent advice show that most of these purchases are made by Japanese firms, who are availing themselves of every opportunity afforded them by getting special facilities of tonnage through Japanese lines of steamers.

Total sales aggregate 6,000 bales; unsold stock, 2,000 bales; sold but undelivered, 25,000 bales.

As we go to press, a further advance of \$7 has taken place.

ARRIVALS.—The mail str. *Dilwara* and *Malta* from Bombay have brought in 6,100 bales for Hongkong and 8,000 bales for Shanghai; shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, nil.

SHANGHAI market has been very lively during the interval; the prices have considerably increased and reports show brighter future prospects.

JAPANESE YARNS have reached to almost prohibitive rates, and business is done only in very small lots in selected shops.

Sales.—The following are latest quotations:—Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$310; 3 Horses, No. 10s at \$247; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$267; 500 Bales Yellow Joes, No. 20s at \$260/254 (Quotation, \$270); 200 Bales Selen, No. 10s at \$194/200; Selen, No. 20s at \$215; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$272; Sundry chops, No. 10s at \$191/200.

Raw Cotton.—No sales. Quotations: Bengal at \$47 to \$55; Chinese at \$50 to \$55 per picul.

\$2,000,000 FOR TELEGRAMS.

At the annual meeting of the Press Association (Ltd.) the chairman, Mr. Meredith T. Whitaker, announced with great regret the retirement of Mr. E. Robbins, who had been in the service of the Association for 47½ years, during the last thirty-seven of which he had been manager.

Mr. Robbins stated that he had despatched the first Press telegram on behalf of the Association at five o'clock on the morning of Saturday, February 6th, 1870, simultaneously with the Government taking possession of the telegraphs. Since then their revenue had exceeded £2,000,000, and they had paid the Post Office nearly £2,000,000.

A PATRIOT'S EXAMPLE.

The Registrar of the Peterborough County Court (Mr. E. Cecil Gales), writing to the *Peterborough Citizen*, tells of a noble example of true patriotism. He says: "Yesterday I visited a brickyard labourer, who has a wife and six children, and has just been discharged from the Army for deafness. The man declared that he did not desire a pension, as he could do his work, and did not wish to deprive others who could not. I had great difficulty in persuading him to accept a gratuity of £25 which our Government generously allowed him."

THE MONARCHICAL FARCE. DEVELOPMENT OF KOWLOON

NEARING THE END.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, 8th July.

Foredoomed to failure from before its inception Chang Hsun's mad project for the restoration of the Tsing Dynasty has collapsed, and we are now observing its expiring struggles, hoping and praying that the end may come quickly. The end is in sight. It was, as a matter of fact, expected last night. Chang Hsun, realising the hopelessness of his position, was understood to have indicated that an edict would be issued cancelling the monarchy and re-establishing the republic. It was reported, too, that he would issue a statement expressing regret for what he had done. But the dragon flags have not yet disappeared.

Chang Hsun must have recognised that the monarchy was doomed when the military party declared against it and against him. An interesting Chinese theory is that Chang has simply fallen into the trap that was laid for him by the Tsuchuns. They told him at Hsuehchow that, if he could not make a Premier he should make a Prince. So when Chang came up to Peking and found that everything he suggested or ordered was immediately done he concluded that he was all powerful and could really restore the Emperor if he wished. Thus it was that he proclaimed the youthful Hsuan Tung as Emperor according to the deplaid plans of the military conspirators, and brought them in a body in opposition to him, affording them the opportunity they wished to get rid of him and his pig-tailed warriors. Be that as it may, Chang Hsun undoubtedly realises that he has committed a grave error. From all sides armies were converging on Peking to deal with "this rebel." Tsao Kun commands the western army, which means the forces drawn from Western Chihli, Shansi and Hupeh, while Tuan Chi-kwei is in command of the eastern army, composed of troops from eastern Chihli, Shantung and Anhui. Not only that, but Chang's forces left behind at Hsuehchow were cut off. The military governor of Shantung refused to allow them to pass through his province, and when the pig-tailed braves attempted to force the situation they were badly defeated. Tuan Chi-jui took the leadership of these republican forces.

Chang Hsun decided to resist the advance of the troops from the south marching on Peking. He despatched a force to Langfang, but it accomplished nothing beyond tearing up the railway line. When it came to actual fighting, the Imperialists, who were, of course, considerably outnumbered, decided that discretion was the better part of valour. Only a few shots were exchanged, and they retreated in disorder to Fengtai. Several wounded were brought to Peking, but none of these were soldiers. They were unfortunate villagers who were caught between the opposing armies.

The interruption of the railway service called forth protests from the Diplomatic Body, who pointed out that it was a violation of the Protocol of 1901 which provided that free access must be maintained between Peking and the sea. Naturally the Imperial Government here sought to absolve themselves from blame, and endeavoured to explain that the tearing up of the line was the work of the rebels who were plotting against the Empire. However, the Diplomatic Body did not rest content with a protest, and steps were taken to have the damage immediately repaired and the line reopened. Before this was accomplished a company of American marines, another company of Japanese troops, and a company of Annamites pushed their way through in order to reinforce the respective Legation Guards. The pig-tailed warriors, with no knowledge of protocols or treaty obligations, continued to destroy the railway as they retired, and it was not until Saturday that passenger trains got through. Meanwhile Chienmen station was piled high with luggage and crowded with refugees seeking to gain the shelter of the foreign concessions at Tientsin. The Peking-Hankow Railway was also dislocated. Chang refused to allow trains to go out or to come in. His troops straddled this line as far as the Race Course, where they put machine-guns on commanding positions and took possession of several bungalows belonging to foreigners. The reverse at Langfang, however, coupled with the advance of Tsao Kun's army towards the western gates, induced Chang to withdraw these forces and permit the enemy to approach to the very walls. At present the capital is surrounded by republican troops, but Chang Hsuan remains in his house and his troops are still dominating the city.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE WORK WELL IN HAND.

Good progress is being made with the new suburb in the vicinity of Kowloon Old City. About 1,000 coolies are engaged on the work of reclamation, and the work of filling in the foreshore has been commenced. A light railway has been erected, and a number of trucks, drawn by a light locomotive, are doing their part in carrying the tons of earth, etc., which are necessary to the filling in. A number of additional trucks are on order, and also some more locomotives, and when these have arrived the work will be proceeded with even greater rapidity. When these have arrived, about 4,000 coolies will be employed continuously. A steam crane is being used for hoisting the huge blocks of granite into position, and already the work of laying the road from the eastern extremity of the reclamation has begun. This road will join the existing Kowloon City Road, and locomotives will shortly be able to go along the Kowloon City Road as far as the glass works at Taiwan.

Despite the fact that coolie labour has been difficult to obtain, the progress which has been made, despite numerous obstacles, is remarkable, and when the full supply of coolies, locomotives and trucks have been secured, the new suburb will quickly assume shape and form. The question of roads is a difficulty which will have to be contended with. The idea of the promoters of the scheme is that motor-buses, or trams, shall convey people from the railway to the new city, but it is considered that the present roadway—Kowloon City Road—is absolutely unsuitable for such traffic, that it would not stand the strain for any length of the time. Negotiations are proceeding with the Government in this connection, and it is hoped that some satisfactory solution will soon be arrived at.

There is another scheme in the air in connection with traffic to and from the new suburb, and that is the possibility of a branch line from the railway, but that is merely an idea, and cannot be considered to be feasible until it is realised what traffic can be depended upon to guarantee the carrying out of such a scheme.

The promoters, however, are quite sanguine, and are confident that, once the houses have been erected and the new city laid out as a sort of garden suburb, rich Chinese who are anxious to retire will flock to New Kowloon.

A feature of the investment is that aeroplanes have taken part in the operations. Several flew over the city on Friday. On Saturday an aviator dropped bombs on the pig-tailed encampment at Fengtai and killed four soldiers and four civilians, while another aeroplane was seen over the palace at eleven in the morning and the explosion of bombs was heard though what damage was done has not yet been learned.

This morning a skirmish took place between pig-tailed troops and others ordered to Tungchow. The latter returned, so it is said, to demand their arrears of wages, but were withheld at Chi Hui Men by Chang Hsun's own men. Machine guns were used, and heavy firing took place. Order was restored, and then it was discovered that the total casualties were one rich man and one coolie.

That no serious clash has yet taken place between the two armies is due to the fact that Chang has asked for an armistice. Negotiations have taken place. The Imperial-minded General asks to be allowed to leave the city with his forces for Tongshan, but it is hoped by Chinese and foreigners alike that Tuan Chi-jui, who in his manifesto said the only thing to be done with Chang Hsun was to exterminate him, will remain firm and end the career of this military dictator. Chang may take advantage of the fact that the others are anxious to have no fighting in the capital so as to avoid foreign intervention, and threaten to fight to the last if they do not agree to his terms. Moreover, if he is allowed to proceed to Tongshan he cannot be surrounded so easily, and he can carry on a prolonged struggle from chosen bases. Thus the fear of a compromise seems fairly well founded.

President Li Yuan-hung is still in the Japanese Legation. I was informed this evening that his health is much improved. His wife and family are sheltering in the French Legation, which has opened its hospitable doors also to Chiang, Chaotung, the Chief of the Gendarmerie and to several others. The Chinese who cannot get away have bespoken the protection of foreign friends. In this connection it is interesting to point out that the American Legation warned its nationals against abuses of the American flag and warned Chinese foreigners, too, who may have been careless in displaying their national flags as required have awakened up to a sense of its importance and new flags are seen in many localities. Though the exodus of Chinese continues it is felt now that the worst is over. There may be a little looting, but even that seems improbable at the moment, as the Gendarmerie and police are distributed throughout the city in large numbers.

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong War Charities Committee, writes as follows:—

The Hon. Treasurer's statement, which is sent herewith, shows the total expenditure of the War Charities Committee to the 30th June in concise form. Every item of the expenditure out of the Colony has involved considerable correspondence between our representatives in London and the representatives of the charitable objects which we assisted; and very appreciative letters of thanks have been received in all cases. The volume of the correspondence makes it impossible to print it in *extenso*; but any available information will be given on application, either by letter or in person, to the Hon. Secretary.

The one standing charge that the Fund has to meet is the guaranteed subscription of £200 a month to the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, Bryanstone Square, and, although it was found impossible to establish a Hongkong branch of this Hospital, it is still proposed to increase this subscription largely by at least £1,000 a year—if the funds permit. The development of the aviators' side of the war has occasioned calls in this direction which could not have been foreseen and which are likely to become greater still.

Among the larger objects for the grant of funds the Committee has no hesitation in thinking that the measure of support given to St. Dunstan's Hostel meets with the general approval of the subscribers, and it is pleasant to hear from Dr. Harston—who visited the Hostel—that Sir Arthur Pearson spoke in very appreciative terms of the assistance Hongkong had been able to render him in his great work among the blind.

The expenditure connected with the Star and Garter Hospital is completed with the building, equipment, and endowment of a room: the funds required for the whole institution have now been fully subscribed.

Three thousand pounds sterling have been subscribed by the Colony for the building of six Y.M.C.A. huts. The money for the first hut and part of the second was collected through the initiative of the *Daily Press*; the balance has been made up from ear-marked subscriptions and the general funds.

Speaking generally, the principle that has guided the Committee in their allocations has been to cover as wide a field of work with the least possible delay; immediate relief must be brought to those in present need, while the more permanent arrangements, which take time to establish, must necessarily be left for later effort. On this principle the Prisoners-of-War Fund has been largely assisted; the War Charities are now completely supporting some 115 prisoners through the Central Committee, and letters of acknowledgment are beginning to arrive. The Officers' Families Fund appeared to derive less assistance from the National Relief Fund than other objects of the same nature, and to be in very pressing need. Subscriptions were therefore made to it, while the large balance in the hands of the National Relief Fund (to which Hongkong had made substantial subscriptions under the title of the Prince of Wales' Fund) made it unnecessary to assist those objects which more immediately participated in its benefits, such as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society and the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation (which deals with widows, orphans and other dependants of Soldiers and Sailors who have died during the war).

The English Red Cross Fund has been left to depend largely on the proceeds of "Our Day," except for ear-marked sums; but subscriptions have been made to the Red Cross and Hospital Funds of our Allies, and the Blue Cross has not been forgotten.

No opportunity has been lost of doing what could be done for Naval Charities; and the Dreadnought Hospital, which deals with many men from the Mercantile Marine and the Mine-sweeping Fleet—was substantially assisted. Dr. Barnardo's Homes, an institution of permanent value, has had much extra work thrown on it in consequence of the war and has well deserved the support it received.

In all these larger matters, the Committee work in close touch with their London representatives; but it was felt that there were many smaller charities, of which it would be difficult without delay to procure the necessary detail here, which subscribers would not like to have overlooked. It was therefore decided to remit sums from time to time to London for distribution at the discretion of our representatives among what might be called the "smaller charities." In all £2,500 has been so remitted from time to time, and covers most of the smaller subscriptions to the less prominent objects in the lists. The Committee are satisfied that this method and the selection as made in London will meet with the full approval of the subscribers.

While so much money has been spent out of the Colony, it has not been forgotten that the local requirements must have first call upon the resources. The excellent work of the local working parties has been financed, and opportunities have been taken to support Entertainment Funds and Regimental Funds of several kinds, while cases connected with local men who have gone to the Front have had special consideration when brought to notice.

It remains only to point out that the balance in hand in London and in Hongkong is likely very soon to be exhausted. The call of £200 a month on the London balance for the Royal Flying Corps Hospital will exhaust it in some three months, and the outstanding claims against the local balance—such as bills

for working party material—will reduce it to very small dimensions. Another effort is therefore called for, and the Committee are confident that the position has only to be put before the Hongkong public for a fitting response to be made to the appeal.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
The amount remitted to various Associations up to 30th June, 1917, including the results of "Our Day" and "St. George's Day," is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem	8,207	14	1
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Care Committee	4,477	1	5
Central Prisoners-of-War Committee	4,194	2	8
Officers' Families Fund	3,981	18	3
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	3,400	0	0
Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund	3,004	9	7
The British Women's Hospital (Star and Garter Building Fund)	2,405	9	6
French Red Cross	2,130	0	0
Dreadnought Hospital	2,000	0	0
Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops	1,525	0	0
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	1,100	0	0
Relief in Northern France—British and Foreign Sailors' Society	700	0	0
Minesweepers' Fund	600	0	0
National Committee for Relief in Belgium	591	1	10
Hospital Auxiliaire 113	500	0	0
Honfleur	512	3	6
The Blue Cross Fund	300	0	0
Church Army Fund	287	8	3
Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association	200	0	0
Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation	200	0	0
Queen Mary Royal Naval Hospital Fund	200	0	0
Imperial Association for assisting disabled Military and Naval Officers	200	0	0
Education of Officers' Children Rugby War Memorial	200	0	0
Arethusa Training Ship	200	0	0
Sailors' Memorial Fund	200	0	0
Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund	164	19	4
Scottish Women's Hospital (for Foreign Service)	158	15	5
Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League	100	0	0
Russian Prisoners-of-War Help Committee	100	0	0
Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society	100	0	0
Indian Soldiers Fund Sub-Committee	100	0	0
County of London War Hospital	100	0	0
Martouret Hospital (Foundation Alhacen)	100	0	0
Reconvalescent Hospital for nerve-shock soldiers	100	0	0
Shipwrecked Mariners' Fund	100	0	0
Union Jack Club	100	0	0
French Wounded Emergency Fund	100	0	0
Belgian Red Cross	100	0	0
Belgian Prisoners-of-War in Germany	100	0	0
Serbian Relief Fund	100	0	0
Montenegrin Red Cross	100	0	0
Polish Victims' Relief Fund	100	0	0
Syrian and Palestine Relief Fund	100	0	0
Marylebone Hospital Supply Depot	100	0	0
Russian Red Cross	100	0	0
Lord Mayor Trelgar Cripples' Hospital and College	50	0	0
The Children's Aid Committee	50	0	0
Lady Victoria Herbert's Fund for assisting friendless prisoners-of-war in Germany	38	17	10
Pipe Fitters' Club	28	13	3
Soldiers' Club Association	25	0	0
Peterhead Mine-sweeper and Patrol Flotilla Fund	20	0	0
Newspapers for the Fleet Committee	20	0	0
Royal Soldiers' Daughters' Home	20	0	0
Lady Lugard Hospital	10	0	0
Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund	7	13	5
Invalid Children Association	5	0	0
Earl of Lonsdale Charing Cross Hospital	5	0	0
Catholic Women's League	1	0	10
	£44,591	17	2

The equivalent of the above amount is £388,795.01

The Sub-Committee have expended on materials for the local working parties: Various sums have been disbursed locally for supplementing pensions, entertainments, tobacco, etc., for the troops, amounting to £5,339.77

The expenses of the fund, including cables, advertising, discounts, and sundries amount to £1,726.62

Total amount expended to 30th June £454,150.87

Balance of account in London £268 14s. 3d. 5,825.20

Balance of account in Hongkong 12,837.47

Total subscriptions to 30th June, 1917 £472,843.54

N. J. STARR (Hon. Treasurer).

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 14th July is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 28 weeks
This Year	\$14,414	\$376,141
Last Year	16,750	368,518
Decrease	1,335	11,577

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

(TELEPHONE 1741)

TROPICAL WEIGHTS IN

AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.

AERTEX VESTS \$2.00 to \$3.50 Each.

AERTEX DRAWERS \$2.00 and \$3.50 Per Pair.

AN AERTEX CELLULAR COTTON VEST (HALF SLEEVE) AND TRUNK DRAWERS, as illustrated, is An Ideal Suit of Summer Underwear.

WHITE Lisle DAY SHIRTS

SOFT CUFFS.

\$3.75 and \$4.75 Each.

WHITE Lisle TENNIS SHIRTS

COLLAR ATTACHED.

\$3.75 Each.

WHITE "COTELLA" DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS

\$2.75 Each.

Wear AERTEX Cellular

and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool. It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 244

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED

VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.
HONGKONG STATION.

I HAVE To-day handed over Charge of this Station to Mr. T. KRING.
A. B. SORESENSEN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1917. [882]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.
HONGKONG STATION.

I HAVE To-day taken over Charge of this Station.
T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1917. [883]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required for a month or two from beginning of August, prospects of permanent position.
Apply—
MAEK,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [884]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for Engineering Costs. Apply in own writing with copy references and stating salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. [885]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date until further Notice Mr. GEORGE FREDRICK DUM. BARTON has been Appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1917. [846]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.
G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank. [824]

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD MOTOR BOAT HULL and FITTINGS in good order and condition, bottom sheathed with Muntz Metal.

Length 35'-0"
Beam 8'-6"
Depth 3'-6"
Teakwood Deck House 18'-0" long, fitted with venetian shutters. Completely equipped with Stern Gear, including Brass Propeller, Brass Rudder, Steering Gear, Telegraph and Usual Accessories. Vessel may be seen at THE KOWLOON ENGINEERING WORKS.
No reasonable offer refused.
Apply—
SHIP CHANDLERY,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [848]

TO LET.

N O. 6, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK. Furnished or Unfurnished, immediate possession.
Apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY. [848]

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.
HOUSES in Shameen, Canton, Nos. 21 and 22.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [836]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).
HOUSES in Wongneichong Road.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES in Shmeen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [828]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
JUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings. [838]

TO LET.

NO 12 REACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
No. 6, BELILIOS TERRACE.
No. 7, BELILIOS TERRACE.
4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).
No. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VIGUE VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
Apply to—
LIVESTRAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [840]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.30 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1917, at rate of 2/64 per Dollar.
The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th August, 1917, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th July, to SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1917. [836]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [828]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [829]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JACOB," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1917. [845]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KWAIRANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.
Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JABDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Manager.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1917. [846]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN WEARWYCK," having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 23rd July will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st July, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1917. [847]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. JESSARS & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19, IN ONE LOT.

The Property Consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "LYSHOLT" 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,083 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1898.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [897]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—
All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1866.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—678 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.78.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHEN BANK, or to the Undersigned,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [819]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WIRZ & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong, All the piece of ground situated at Yau-mai, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 208, IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$68.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [838]

G. B.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to have the Colony should apply in person at the CHINESE POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and Nut OIL MILL PLANT in perfect working order for sale at next to scrap-iron price.
Please address enquiries to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [776]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [767]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT.

AROMATIC.

DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

DEATHS.

Dow.—Killed in action, in France, on May 16th, D. W. Dow, Acting Capt., Seaforth Highlanders, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff. [851]

JACK.—At Shanghai, on July 11th, JOHN BURNETT JACK, Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 35 years.

LAING.—At Johannesburg, South Africa, on 27th May, 1917, W. F. LAING (Johnnie), late of China Navigation Co. [850]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIGUE ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 18TH JULY, 1917.

CHINA'S CONFUSED MONETARY SYSTEM.

NOTHING, perhaps, better illustrates the inextricable confusion of China's monetary system than the interest that is excited by the announcement that the Nanking Mint is venturing on a daring experiment and is about to issue 10-cent pieces which will be worth one-tenth of a dollar and which the people will be required to use on that basis. We envy the light-hearted optimism of the Nanking authorities, even though we fear it is doomed to disappointment. Most Chinese coins that are issued bear some statement as to their relative value, but this statement is regarded only as an abstract expression of opinion, and the value of the coin adjusts itself according to its purity and the numbers issued. In the present instance, provided the Nanking Mint is prepared to forgo its profit, there is no reason why the subsidiary coins issued should not be intrinsically worth the exact fraction of a dollar that they are denominated, though even here a complication would arise owing to the fact that there are half-a-dozen dollars in use, all varying slightly in value. But where a greater difficulty would arise is in the fact that all the other provinces of China would still be using inferior coins, and these would constantly tend to invade Kiangsu and to replace the full-value coins emanating from the provincial mint. The authorities, in order to keep their new coinage from being driven out of circulation, would have to be constantly

buying up the sub-coins of other provinces and issuing new ones at a loss. Obviously this could not go on for long, and the Nanking officials would soon have to decide between two alternatives—either to lower the standard of their ten-cent pieces to that of the other provinces, or else to give up the attempt to keep their coins in circulation.

This incident throws a strong light on one of the essential reasons why China is unable to reform her monetary system. So long as the provinces are allowed to run mints of their own, issuing a distinct provincial coinage, and, incidentally, earning, especially through the manufacture of subsidiary coins, a large revenue for the province, any hope of reforms or unifying measures is vain. The problem of China's currency is, indeed, largely the problem of China's system of government. The issue by the provinces of their own local coinage is a symbol of the extent to which they are independent of the Central Government, and there is no likelihood that the local coinages will be suppressed and the coins issued by the central mint will be the one and only national currency unless and until the relations between the provinces and the capital are put on a proper footing and the Central Government is able to promulgate laws which will, *ipso facto*, be of unquestioned validity throughout the country.

It is sometimes objected that the real reason why China cannot put her monetary system on a proper basis is the fact that she is compelled to admit dollars issued by foreign countries into her currency. As a matter of fact, the real truth is almost the reverse. A moment's thought will show into what a debased state China's coinage would speedily sink if the standards that she cannot tamper with were removed. It is only the fact that they have to compete with Mexican and other dollars that keeps those issued by the provincial mints up to a proper standard, and, if the importation and use of foreign dollars were prohibited, the mints would soon try to make an inordinate profit by lowering the fineness of the metal used. No one will deny that it is undesirable to have half-a-dozen foreign currencies circulating in a country, but when the country itself has a greatly diminished, and in the case of China the use of foreign coins serves a valuable purpose which far outweighs the inconveniences and complications occasioned. In this respect, too, the parallel between China's government and coinage applies: until China has succeeded in reforming her laws and administration of justice in accordance with Western standards she must admit extra-territorial jurisdiction, and, in the same way, she cannot be allowed to exclude extra-national coins until her national coinage system has been placed on a proper basis. A reform of the legal and judicial system does not consist in compiling word-perfect criminal and civil codes and then leaving them to be administered by inefficient or venal officials. Nor will the coinage be reformed by the simple expedient of ordering that certain coins are to be accepted as of a certain relative value unless they actually are of that value. We fear, therefore, that the experiment of the Nanking authorities, so far from solving the problem, will only introduce a further complicating factor. It is useless to hope for any solution until the Central Government is in a position to suppress the provincial mints and issue its own coins for use throughout the whole land, and when this has been done—when the only dollars issued in China are those struck under the direct authority and supervision of the Central Government—we do not think that it will be found difficult to arrange for the exclusion of foreign dollars.

A Chinese shopkeeper, of 25 Jervois Street, has reported to the police that he entrusted a shop assistant with eight cheques, amounting to \$2,134, to cash. The assistant has not been seen since he left the shop, but the cheques have been cashed.

Henry Vanstan Larstensen, second officer of the s.s. *Chibbar*, has reported to the police that while riding in a rishia in Connaught Road West on the 13th inst., and when near the Po Yuen restaurant, he was set upon by six Chinese who overturned his rishia, threw him to the ground and robbed him of his watch and chain, a pocket-book which contained \$27 and 20 kroner, passports and discharge papers. In all he lost \$64.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was sentenced to one month's hard labour for stealing water-cans from the Indian barracks at Kowloon.

Japan has decided to appoint a Consul in Egypt. Hitherto Japan has not been represented in Cairo, as she had no political relations with Turkey. The decision is due to the increase in Japan's commercial interests in Egypt, and to Egypt's new status.

The engagement is announced, and the wedding will shortly take place, between Captain Francis Lawless, of the Liverpool Regiment, youngest son of Major Lawless, of Mossley Hill, Liverpool, and Hilda Graham, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gordon, of Hongkong.

Mr. D. M. Goodall, manager of Wiseman's Café, has reported to the Police that between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the 16th inst. some person entered his residence at 2, Basilea, Lyttleton Road, and stole jewellery to the value of \$555. He suspects his house-boy, who has absconded.

The Gun Practice which was to have taken place on the 24th and 26th instant is cancelled. Practice will now take place from Mount Davis in a S.W. direction, on the 21st inst.; and from Pottinger Battery, in a S.E. direction, on the 23rd instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. in each case.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
12 noon, July 17th.

Cyclone or typhoon N. of Manila, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

THE CAINE ROAD COLLAPSE SIX PERSONS DEAD.

The casualties in the Caine Road collapse are now officially given as six dead and eight injured. Four bodies were recovered from the debris, three by the brigade and one by the Public Works Department, two persons died at the hospital, and eight are now in hospital suffering from shock and head and body injuries.

A large number of people visited the scene of the disaster yesterday, when a gang of P.W.D. coolies were engaged in removing the huge heap of bricks and earth.

The clock on the wall of the demolished servants' quarters was still ticking away, it having escaped the fall, not even the glass of the timepiece having been so much as cracked.

STANDARD OIL LAUNCH IN COLLISION.

ENQUIRY AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

A collision between the Standard Oil launch *Standard*, and the launch *Tai On*, in the Yau-mai typhoon shelter on July 4th, had its sequel at the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday, when an informal enquiry was conducted by Mr. C. J. Thomson, of the Harbour Office. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the owners of the *Tai On*, and Mr. Fothergill watched the case on behalf of the Standard Oil Co.

The evidence went to show that as a result of the collision the *Standard* suffered damage to her stem, which has since been entirely renewed. The coxswain of the *Standard* claimed that the collision was entirely the fault of the *Tai On*, which overhauled the *Standard* and bumped heavily against her stem. He also claimed that his engines were going astern, and that the way was off his vessel. He further states that the *Tai On* continued her course without finding out what damage had been done, and that at the time of the collision there were other launches about to enter the typhoon shelter and that they had to go astern to avoid the *Tai On*. An enquiry was asked for on these statements.

By the aid of a number of models and a sketch of the typhoon refuge, the coxswain of the *Standard* detailed what he said was the position of the two launches and other craft at the time, trying to prove that the coxswain of the *Tai On* was at fault. The coxswain of the *Tai On* also gave his statement. After all the evidence had been taken, the enquiry was closed.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF MONT HAUT.

THE "VANGUARD'S" CASUALTIES.

RUSSIANS' TREMENDOUS CAPTURES

POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Branco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, July 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided eastward of Vermelles.

We slightly advanced our line north-eastward of Messines.

Hostile artillery firing increased south-westward of Lens, and in the neighbourhood of Armentieres.

We brought down three enemy aeroplanes. Three of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN RAIDERS REPULSED.

LONDON, July 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raids north-west of Fontaine-lez Croisilles and near Armentieres.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIM

LONDON, July 16th.

The German communiqué claims three British attempts to recover lost positions at Lombartzyde were repulsed with heavy losses.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH MOW DOWN ENEMY.

PARIS, July 16th.

A communiqué states: In Champagne the fighting, which began during the night at Montaut, ended in the complete defeat of the Germans, who, despite most violent efforts, were unable to recapture the ground we had won on July 14th.

These attacks were murderous for the enemy, who launched three waves in the assault.

Our fire mowed down two, while one penetrated our lines after a fierce conflict until daylight.

Our troops annihilated detachments, and we regained possession of all ground won.

Sixteen hundred shells were thrown into Rheims, where artillery firing was most lively.

EARLIER CABLES.

OBSTINATE NIGHT FIGHTING.

PARIS, July 16th.

A communiqué states:—There has been obstinate fighting all night long at Mont Haut.

The enemy, who at first succeeded in retaking the greater part of the recaptured ground, was driven back by our brilliant counter-attacks, and at present only some portions of trenches remain in his hands.

ENEMY EFFORTS WHICH FAILED.

LATER.

A communiqué states:—After a bombardment, the enemy made a series of coups de main between the Somme and the Aisne.

An attempt to the south-east of St. Quentin and west of Allemant failed under our fire.

An attack by several detachments on our small posts to the south of Corbeny was completely repulsed after a very lively fight.

We progressed to the south of Ailles and took prisoners.

After a most violent bombardment in the region of Mont Haut and Teton, large forces of Germans attacked the position which we captured on the 14th inst. Our forces resisted, with indomitable energy and tenacity, the enemy, in greatly superior numbers. The enemy efforts at Teton were unsuccessful, and our assailants, who suffered very heavy losses, were unable to break into our lines.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS' HUGE CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, July 16th.

A wireless official report states:—We captured in yesterday's battle 16 officers and 800 Austro-Germans, and a number of machine-guns.

Our captures between July 1st and July 13th were 834 officers and 33,109 men, 83 guns, 28 trench-mortars, 403 machine-guns, 41 mine-throwers, bomb-mortars, three fire-throwers, two aeroplanes, and other material.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

PETROGRAD, July 16th.

North-eastward of Kalusz we repulsed attempts to throw us back on the Lomnica.

We drove out the Austrians after a severe engagement at the village Lodziany. On arrival of enemy reserves and owing to the great losses among our officers we were compelled to retire slightly to the eastern end of Lodziany.

TURKISH ADVANCE STOPPED.

We beat off three Turkish attacks south-westward of Gumishkhan. We stopped a Turkish advance in the direction of Pendjvin.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXTENSIVE AERIAL WORK.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Admiralty reports:—Naval aeroplanes last night dropped several tons of bombs on the Solway Works at Zeebrugge, railway junctions and sidings at Ostend, sidings and dumps at Middelkerke, railway junction at Thourout, and motor-transport convoys and railway sidings at Lichtervelde. All our machines returned.

Italian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS' SUCCESSFUL RAID

LONDON, July 16th.

A wireless Italian official report states:—We captured 275 prisoners in a successful raid south-eastward of Hill 247, on the Jamiano front.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LOSS OF H.M.S.

"VANGUARD."

804 SOULS PERISH.

It is announced that 804 officers and men perished in the disaster to H.M.S. Vanguard.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OLD-AGE PENSIONS INCREASED.

LONDON, July 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Old-Age Pensions would be increased by half-a-crown weekly.

BRITAIN'S ROYAL HOUSE. KING'S DESIRE TO CHANGE NAME

LONDON, July 16th.

His Majesty the King has convened a special meeting of the Privy Council for to-morrow with the object of carrying out the intention, which His Majesty has already expressed, of changing the name of the Royal House.

The new name will be duly proclaimed.

PREMIER HAS AUDIENCE OF HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, July 16th.

Mr. Lloyd George had a long audience of His Majesty the King, after which he conferred with many Ministerialists at Downing Street.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT

LONDON, July 16th.

The Government's intentions with regard to the Mesopotamia Report will be announced on Wednesday.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF'S REPLY

LONDON, July 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphs that, replying to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's congratulations, General Brusiloff says:—"I hope that our army, which is fighting for the freedom of Russia and the oppressed nations, will gain from its first successes a fresh incentive which, with the help of our glorious Allies, will lead towards victory."

EARLIER CABLES.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE AT THE FRONT.

A CLOSE VIEW OF MODERN WARFARE.

LONDON, July 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, continuing his description of His Majesty's visit to the front, says that the King met a group of Divisional Generals and Artillery Commanders and others who contributed to the victory at Messines. They were drawn up on the lee side of a peasant dwelling, the woman occupant continuing to work a creaking mangle a few yards away while His Majesty talked to the officers. Subsequently the King visited a miniature of the Wyschaede battlefield, where the attack was rehearsed weeks beforehand. Later he lunched in an Old World town where Anzac troops lined three sides of the market square. The Anzac Corps Commander, his staff, and the Premier of New South Wales were present, and the King chatted with them, subsequently driving off to outposts of Australian "Cooee." His Majesty motored from there through fields and villages alive with Australians and New Zealanders, and they came bursting through the hedges, flocked on fences and swarmed up trees to give a throaty welcome to His Majesty.

On the second day, the King lunched with King Albert of Belgium at the latter's coast villa. They visited naval and military aerodromes and drove through camps, being vociferously cheered by the Belgians. The King, at the aerodromes, was most interested in prodigious exhibitions of freak flying, machines tumbling about like a variety knock-about turn. His Majesty chatted with a batch of Naval Voluntary Reserves just back from a successful raid. All day, airmen overhead accompanied the King, keeping the sky clear of foes.

His Majesty visited an establishment on July 6th, where he witnessed the art of deception carried to amazing lengths, including the disappearing trickery which is specialised in here. He inspected workers employed in disguising snipers as holly bushes, and then he watched a practice battle in which the features included a horseman slowly advancing, representing a creeping barrage, behind whom drummers were preceded by hundreds of laden soldiers guiding their pace by the horseman. The troops dashed headlong at the trenches and parapet with lowered bayonets and swept over the trenches, capturing Tommies, representing Germans putting their hands up and crying "Kamerad!" His Majesty subsequently watched another practice attack under different conditions. His Majesty heard later that enemy aeroplanes had dropped bombs over one of the places he had visited earlier.

LATEST CABLES. A GRAPHIC BATTLE PICTURE

LONDON, July 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the 15th instant, states:—Last evening, while flags were waving and rockets were blazing all over France in honour of the National Fête, the battle for viewpoints on the Champagne Front was renewed on the Moronvilliers Heights, a chain of five flat-topped hills linked by high saddles, which dominates the eastern sector of the battlefield from Nogent in Bassee to the farther bank of the Suippe. The highest point thereof is Monthaut, nearly a thousand feet in height, which is flanked on the east by Teton casque and on the west by Monthlond and Mont Cornillet.

The first great battle in April brought the French over the crest of ground, but except for Mont Cornillet, the whole of which the French have held for some time, the northern slopes of the chain remained in German hands, who obstinately clung on just below the crests in the hope of regaining them by a lucky dash, and at two points, namely, on the saddle between Monthlond and Monthaut, they held strong positions, giving at least partial view over the French side of the battlefield below. The Germans had brought three divisions into line, and in anticipation of the attack which was to be made on the whole five-mile front, they carried out much work on their shelters and trenches, northward of which attacking battalions and reserves were massed for assault. The most difficult part of the enterprise was the capture of Monthaut, which was entrusted to the Hanoverian division, who had been specially rehearsed for it.

The Germans, whose artillery were strongly reinforced, furiously bombarded the French positions night and day until the signal to assault was given at eight in the evening. The objectives of the attacking battalions were carefully restricted. The advance of 300 yards on a front of 600 yards was ordered on Teton. During three or four hours preceding the attack, the ground on both sides of the dividing crests received as severe a shelling as so limited an area ever received in the war. The Germans poured avalanches of high-explosives on the French positions at Monthlond, while the French swept the German works over the crest with tornadoes of fire. The bombardment reached a pitch of insane violence one hour before the attack.

The crests and slopes of Monthlond and Monthaut smoked as it all the fires in Hades were breathing through. Clouds mingled with smoke and dust hung in the air in solid banks, and great mountains of curtains of smoke kept leaping up behind the crest-line, where the French shells were bursting in the German trenches. It was scarcely conceivable that men could live in that hideous turmoil, still less that they should coolly await the order to leave the remains of their shelters to dash through. When the moment came they made one bound of it. Nothing could be seen of the French waves of assault in the hurricane of shell-bursts, but the news was flashed back within half-an-hour that the French infantry had taken the whole of their objectives on the saddle between Monthlond and Monthaut, besides the position on Monthaut itself.

A panicky outburst of German rockets and red yellow light signals from behind the crest immediately after the attack revealed the progress the French were making. The Boche was calling for help with fireworks as if possessed. The French General Commanding afterwards described the battle from an observer's viewpoint as a Fourteenth of July fireworks show. This was justified, because during the whole of the battle firing was continually lit up by rockets and flares of all sorts and colours showing that the Boche was hard pressed and desperately needing reinforcements and more artillery support.

Meanwhile the French departure trenches on the slopes of Monthlond being transformed by a sea of milky vapour, in which even shell-bursts were invisible, what resembled serpents of white smoke with heads of fire wandered methodically to and fro across the battlefield, dragging after them a thickening cloud of woolly vapour made of their own expanding bodies, which gradually hid the ground effectively, as if a roof had been built over it. The Germans evidently felt the loss of vision keenly. Five of their sausage-balloons appeared on the sky-line, extraordinarily low and so close that a special squadron of German aeroplanes had to be sent out to protect them.

Taking all risks, they hung in the sky for over an hour, going down hurriedly when a French aeroplane neared them. This was a last desperate effort to see what the French were doing in the sea of smoke, but they could have made out nothing.

Several hundred prisoners were captured, 300 within an hour at Monthlond alone.

The first enemy counter-attack was made within two hours, but it failed completely. The French at present hold their gains intact, and the German plan for the recapture of Moronvilliers and heights has been successfully forestalled through the capture or destruction of the enemy's departure line.

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, July 16th.

Reuter learns from Holland that the German political crisis culminated after Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg had proposed the constitution of a body consisting of members of the Reichstag, which was to act as an intermediary between the Reichstag and the Government. Bavaria agreed, but Austria, although politically not concerned, frowned. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, and Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff opposed the policy of "no annexation." Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg insisted upon this policy, and Bavaria and Austria persisted in their demand, therefore it was then that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg resigned.

IMPERIAL TESTIMONIAL.

AMSTERDAM, July 16th.

The Emperor has written to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as follows:—"I have decided with heavy heart to grant your request to relieve you of your office, which you have discharged for eight years with eminent loyalty, placing your brilliant powers and personality at the service of the Crown and country. In the most grievous times that have ever befallen Germany, in which decisions of paramount importance had to be taken, you have stood by my side with your counsel and aid. My heart's desire is to thank you most cordially for your faithful services."

"A DARK HORSE."

AMSTERDAM, July 16th.

Michaelis remains a "dark horse," but the fact that the Conservative papers praise the appointment of a vigorous personality of great firmness seems to indicate that he is approved by them. His first speech in the Reichstag is eagerly awaited.

NATIONAL PEACE DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, July 16th.

According to the *Forwards*, the majority in the Reichstag intend to introduce at the earliest opportunity what is described as a national peace demonstration in the form of a resolution affirming that the German people, as declared on August 4th, 1914, do not desire conquests, that they are fighting for liberty, independence, and the integrity of their territory; that they desire a peace of conciliation and a lasting reconciliation of all peoples; an economic peace; and the freedom of the seas. Nevertheless, Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her allies with conquests.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

LONDON, July 16th.

The few German comments on the appointment of Dr. Michaelis have been confusing and confirm the appreciation of British newspapers that the new Chancellor is an unknown quantity. It remains to be known whether he will prove a strong man or a puppet.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* complains that Dr. Michaelis was appointed without Parliament being consulted.

The *Cologne Volks Zeitung* says that the German people for two years have wanted a strong man, and Dr. Michaelis is apparently purposeful and has a personality.

It is significant that the *Taegliche Rundschau*, the military organ, welcomes Dr. Michaelis as the possessor of unusual energy, like General von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, while Herr Theodor Wolff, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt* prior to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation, said that if Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg resigned it would mean the coming into prominence of the Crown Prince, which is scarcely likely to increase the possibilities of peace. No comments have yet been made in the Austrian papers.

A DUAL APPOINTMENT.

BASEL, July 16th.

It is learned from Berlin that Dr. Michaelis has also been appointed Foreign Secretary.

GERMAN SURPRISE.

ZURICH, July 16th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the appointment of Dr. Michaelis is most surprising. His name was never seriously mentioned for such a high post. "He is the first middle class Chancellor and a Prussian in the best sense of the word. We do not know what sort of a statesman he will make, but if he is to be a success he must co-operate with the majority of the Reichstag, including the Left parties."

The *Mannheim Volkstimme*, the leading Socialist organ at Baden, says that Dr. Michaelis' insight into the economic distress of the people as Food Controller, should preserve him from over-estimating the strength of Germany and pursuing a policy beyond her strength. It promises Dr. Michaelis the support of the Socialists if he co-operates with the united majority of the parties. It concludes by saying that peace and freedom must be the new Chancellor's programme.

SITUATION IN PEKING.

CHANG HSUN "BOUGHT UP" BY THE GERMANS.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PRESIDENT GOES TO THE FRENCH HOSPITAL.

PEKING.

Despatched, July 16th, 8.10 p.m.
Received, July 17th, 5.30 p.m.

The President departed from the Japanese Legation on Saturday, but left his own residence this morning for the French Hospital.

Many shops remain closed for fear of looting.

CHANG HSUN'S EXTRADITION UNDER DISCUSSION.

Chang Hsun is still in the German barracks. His extradition is being discussed by the Diplomatic Body.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

DUTCH LEGATION REFUSES TO DELIVER UP CHANG HSUN.

SHANGHAI, July 17th.

The Dutch Legation will not deliver Chang Hsun to the Chinese Government. The Manchu House has written to the Government stating that the Restoration of the Monarchy was Chang Hsun's idea, and expressing disapproval of the Imperial Edicts which have been issued.

Tuan Chi-jui is urging Feng Kuo-chang to come to Peking.

Liang Chi-chao will not enter the Cabinet as Minister of Finance, so Tien Wan-leh will be appointed to that office.

The Government will reward the Republican troops with 100,000 dollars.

The Headquarters of the Republican troops at Tientsin has been abolished.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE ANGRY AT AUSTRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, July 16th.

A message from Peking says:—The Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, and a number of prospective members of the Cabinet, including Liang Chi-chao, who was a strong advocate of war with Germany, have arrived.

The Chinese are very angry at the Austro-German activities in connection with the restoration of the Monarchy and the recent disturbances. It stated that it can be undeniably proved that Chang Hsun was bought up by the Germans.

The Dutch are also criticised in connection with the escape of Chang Hsun, who was rescued by a foreigner, probably an Austrian or a German.

THE REICHSTAG ADJOURNS

AMSTERDAM, July 16th.

The Reichstag has been adjourned indefinitely.

HYDERABAD'S PART IN THE WAR.

HYDERABAD, July 16th.

The British Resident, speaking at the Nizam's banquet, referred to the exalted part His Highness had played in the war. He mentioned that the Hyderabad Regiment was among the first Indian troops to leave for Egypt and was still serving there, the State defraying "full expenses thereof and also of the Second Cavalry Regiment. Altogether it was costing three lakhs every month, and that would be continued however long hostilities endured. Early in 1917, the Nizam telegraphed to the Admiralty 2300,000 towards combating submarines. Last month, Hyderabad invested seventy-five lakhs in the Indian War Loan, apart from thirty-eight-and-a-half lakhs privately subscribed. The speaker paid a further tribute to the Nizam's appeal to Mohammedans to stand loyal to the King-Emperor when Germany forced Turkey to join her.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC FOR RUSSIA.

KIEV, July 16th.

M. Kerenky, addressing representatives of Ukraine peasants, foreshadowed the creation of a Russian Federal Republic.

FUTURE OF MR. GINNELL, M.P.

LONDON, July 16th.

Mr. Ginnell, M.P., told a Sinn Féin demonstration at Mullingar that he was retiring from Westminster to devote himself to Sinn Féinism in Ireland.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD
SQUARE"

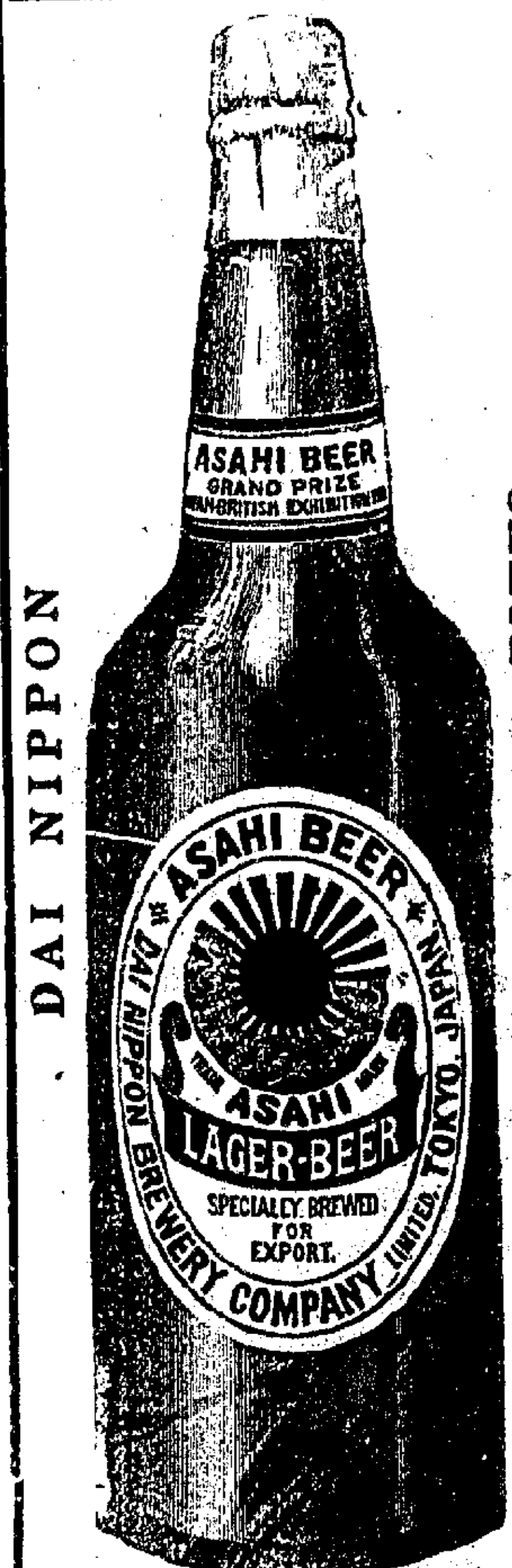
WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON
BREWERY CO. TOKYO.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. No. 230 or 155.

FOR SALE.

USED CHINESE LOCAL POSTAGE
STAMPS in packets of
20 Stamps for \$0.50 60 Stamps for \$2.50
30 " " 1.00 70 " " 3.00
40 " " 1.50 80 " " 4.00
50 " " 2.00 90 " " 5.00

GRACA & CO.
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

12.30 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Tuesday, 31st July.

11.30 a.m.—United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Johnson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

Monday, 13th Aug.:

Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.:

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. White & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, ORYON

AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
SAVANNA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers
accommodation in the connecting vessel secured
before departure from Hongkong.Suez and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrangement)
will be covered by this Steamer proceeding
via Bombay to Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until
8 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
apply toM. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAU)



LADIES

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
T. nasy, steel Drops and Penny royal.CHAPOTEAU, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole Agent: M. V. D. Parr.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

SURVIVORS IN BAGHDAD.

TERRIBLE STORIES.

[BY EYE-WITNESS.]

One of the best things that is being done in Baghdad is the salvage of Armenian women and children who have survived the massacres and who are now living in Mussulman families. These are being gathered into homes financed by the British Government and their own community are looking after them. I visited one of these institutions yesterday. The inmates were all young, many of marriageable age, and a great number of children under six who have already forgotten their language. The bald statement of what they have suffered and seen is a damaging and unanswerable arraignment against the Turkish government. It is quite possible that many of the details that I have gathered may be inaccurate; but collectively they are convincing as to the methods employed by the Turk. It is hard to sweep aside the vivid story of a child of twelve; and the evidence is supported by Armenians in other parts of Turkey in Asia, by escaped Indian prisoners from Ras-el-Ain, and by such documents as the private diary of a Jew which I quoted in an earlier letter.

A CHILD'S STORY.

The first girl I saw was a child of ten from a village near Erzerum. She and her family had started on donkeys with a few of their belongings, but in three days the Kurds had left them nothing and they had to work. The Turks had issued a proclamation in all the villages that the Armenians were to be sent away to a colony that was being prepared for them, and that their property was to be kept under the war and then restored. This was more than a year ago. The gendarmes were very pleasant to them in their homes, and told them that they were to be given new land to cultivate and that their journey would not be long. The first assurance, as they guessed, was visionary; in the second the gendarmes did not lie. For many of them it was all over on the third day. Two or three hundred of the men were separated from the women and killed at a distance, shot or cut down with the sword. After that the same sort of thing happened nearly every day. The guards were very harsh. There was no system. Some of the women were pushed into the river; others thrust over precipices. Twelve hundred left two villages near Erzerum; four hundred only reached Ras-el-Ain. The survivors were all women and children; there was not a man among them, or a male child over the age of nine. The girl thought that it was the gendarmes' policy to tire them out, to make them walk over stones, and to keep them at a distance from water. This may have been imagination. It was very distressing, she said, to be at the end of the procession; for then one had to pass the corpses of one's friends, and drink water from canals where their dead bodies were floating. She saw a hole in the earth in which a number had been buried. In Ras-el-Ain a Syrian family took in the girl and her sister; the mother had died. And so they reached Baghdad.

There were small children of four or five in the home—hardly two from the same village. They had been with their adoptive families a year or more and forgotten their own language. Kindly Turks had picked them up as one might a small puppy or a small kitten and taken them in. This is the Ottoman nature all over. These massacres are a very unpleasant business. The less civilised elements of a heterogeneous army are turned on to the dirty work and he shuts his eyes to it as much as possible. His social and domestic relations are always pleasant. An Armenian mistress enjoys the privileges of the home; a servant is well cared for; children, when adopted, are treated kindly.

GIRLS GIVEN TO THE ARABS.

Some of the women and girls are given to Arabs, who also treat them well. I met a refugee from the Kaia Hissar District, who, with six companions, had been saved by some Armenian women he found established in a Bedouin camp. Eight hundred families in all had left Kaia Hissar. Half of these were captured and drowned in Shattura (Arab boats) on the Euphrates. The survivors when they reached Deir-ozzer were placed in an internment camp. They had been allowed to take money with them, and those who could pay the sanitary inspector got a clean bill of health from him and were permitted to live in billets in the town. They were kept at Deir-ozzer some weeks in suspense. While here they approached the military, hoping to purchase their release. They offered him 4,000 liras. It was not enough. They made a second collection; every piastre they could raise was thrown into the pool. This time the sum was nearly 5,000 liras and the military accepted the bribe on condition that they should sign a paper: "We, the Armenians of —, give this sum willingly to the Turkish Army." But it did not save them; the hated gendarmes accompanied them on the march and nine miles from the city the massacres began. Sticks and stones, knives and daggers were employed, and a few merciful bullets. But, as always happened, the assassins tired of their work; even the physical part of it was exhausting; and the last act was postponed from day to day. In the end a tired gendarme gave them the hint to go. The night was dark and the guard more careless than usual, and the last remnants of the party, 55 in all, made their escape. They fell in with a caravan of tribesmen the next day who stripped but fed them. On the third day they crossed the river and struck an encampment of the Anizeh Bedouins, a tribe always hostile to the Turk. It was here that they found the Armenian women who had been with the Anizeh for a full year, relics of an earlier persecution. From this hour they were safe. The women

were now part of the tribe, and when they cried out "These men are of our own people," the Anizeh took them in. They worked for the Bedouins, feeding the camels, gathering fuel, loading and unloading packs. The tribe were moving south and after a month they reached Hillah, where the name of the Turk is hated.

A SOLE SURVIVOR.

One man I heard of was the sole survivor of a group of refugees who disappeared between Ras-el-Ain and Nisibin. They were taken into the desert and formed up in line, as in a Chinese execution, to be despatched with the sword. There was no shortage of ammunition. I was told, but the sword was employed for reasons of economy. While waiting for his turn it occurred to the Armenian that a bullet would be an easier form of death so he broke from the line. In the confusion the gendarmes missed him. It was almost dusk and he hid in the brushwood, by a miracle he escaped and found his way to Baghdad.

The main features of the massacres are much the same. The emigrants, if they are not killed on the road, are taken to some depot where they are kept a few days. Here they find a large camp of two or three thousand or more and the rationing becomes a difficult question. Soon notice comes from Constantinople that the refugees of a certain district have been allotted land for cultivation and they are told they must start on their journey again. This, they know, is probably the death sentence, but they rush at thin Others, they argue, have survived. There have been instances of humane governors. There was one at Deir-ozzer, though he was afterwards removed, not being an Armenian explained to me, "a specialist for massacre." For the first half day they are generally safe, as murder on a large scale is deprecated near a town. Nobody, for instance, saw any one killed in Trebizond; but a few days after the Armenians had left the city their bodies came floating down the river. The desert is a non-conductor. What is done there leaves only vague rumours, nothing definite enough to shock politicians in the west. The tribesmen, Kurds and others, are called in if possible, as that gives the Turk the pretext of "a regrettable affair." The Kurd and the Arab, he explains, are a very civilised people, have not yet been educated up to the "progress" part of his programme engraved on the heart of the Young Turk.

MURDER AND FAMINE.

Meanwhile the unhappy Armenians never know when their turn will come. The gendarmes have no system in eliminating; one new heart of a case of clean dispatch and the miserable affair may drag on for days. Generally the first act is the separation of the men and women. If the women cling to the men it is their own affair. The brutality of the scene may be left to the imagination. The kindly old Turk himself weeps tears when he hears of it. The refugees, though unarmed, sometimes turn on their guard. More than once the assassins have paid dearly. There is a woman in Baghdad who was one of a band of two or three hundred Armenian women from the hills who held a pass near Urfa. Their men had been treacherously killed off earlier, and they knew that obedience to the proclamation of exile was as fatal as resistance. They held the pass with their rifles nearly a week and the Turks had to bring up artillery. Some fifty of them escaped. The woman who is now in Baghdad was rescued by a Turk of the better school, who respected her honour and on the journey treated her as his own daughter. Few Armenian women were as fortunate. Many were killed with as little scruple as the men. Plainness of good looks were fatal in different ways. The old and ugly died by violence or starvation; the young were taken into the families of the Turks. A traveller now in Baghdad was given a letter by an official at Ras-el-Ain to deliver to the gendarme in charge on the road. "Choose a pretty one for me," he wrote, "and leave her in the village outside the town." Some smeared their faces with mud and coal to hide their attraction. In many cases they arrived naked out of the desert save for a sack or a bit of matting.

Ras-el-Ain, the railway terminus, is too near the centre of things for massacres in the old style. The women and children are permitted to starve. I heard of two women who could not feed their babies holding them under water until they died; and of another who lulled her child to sleep and eased its pain by lighting a cow dung fire. There was nothing to cook, but the fumes carried the smell and suggestion of cooking and a momentary peace. At Aleppo and Ras-el-Ain, German officers stalked side by side with these spectres of famine and murder and death, and not a finger was raised or a word said.

"It is impolite to interfere" is the Hun watchword.

KING AND LABOUR INTERESTS

MR. WILL THORNE'S RECEPTION.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., who was received by the King at Buckingham Palace, recently told a Central News representative that his reception was marked by an entire absence of formality. "During my conversation with the King," he said, "we passed from the narrative of my experiences in Russia to talk of labour matters at home, and during the half-hour's conversation we had together I told his Majesty some solid, homely truths. I discussed with him some of the causes which underlie the industrial unrest in this country, and referred to some of the things which I think must come about if industrial unrest is to be avoided in the future. I told his Majesty, plainly and frankly, what was the popular opinion of high food prices and the profiteering which is notoriously going on, and said that rows must be expected so long as the prices of foodstuffs remain uncontrolled for the workpeople, and controlled in the interests of the traders. The King, I thought, showed considerable knowledge of many matters affecting the workers generally, and his pointed references to them showed that he understood keenly and appreciatively some of the causes of unrest in the labour world. Certainly he had no misgivings about my own point of view."

THE LOST PROVINCES.

WHY ALSACE-LORRAINE MUST BE RESTORED TO FRANCE.

[BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.]

A few Sundays ago I stood before the statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, and there I realised the dream of 47 years; the dream that some day or other it might be given to me to do something for the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine from the yoke of Germany. I remember, with a poignancy that has never relaxed, the feeling of horror and almost of despair the moment when this crime was committed against the fundamental right of every population to choose its own government and its own country. If at that time England had not been under the domination of German influences I cannot but believe even now that we should have made a protest against such a violation of a fundamental law of liberty and national right; but we made no protest, and France resented and justly resented for a generation afterwards our abandonment of her in this hour of her impotence and despair. We committed the crime of deserting Alsace-Lorraine once; we must not repeat the crime a second time.

A TWOFOLD SILENCE.

I have been so haunted by this recollection of the tragedy of these two lost provinces that I have twice visited them; and everything I saw and heard only confirmed tenfold my old anguish and my old convictions. When any of the people realised that as an Irishman and an ardent friend they could trust me, they told me cautiously the maintenance of their love of France, of their hatred of their rulers and oppressors. But it was not till I read a book by Miss Betham Edwards, "Hearts of Alsace," and still more it was not till I had made the acquaintance of M. Paul Helmer, that I realised all the nobility, all the magnificence, all the splendid tenacity of the struggle in both provinces for the maintenance of their French nationality. I make bold to say that there is no more heroic struggle for liberty in the whole history of the world. And yet it is one of the tragedies of Alsace that there is no story so little known.

There are two causes for this. The first cause was the compulsory silence of France; the second, the still more compulsory silence of Alsace. Gambetta, in one of the last speeches of his life, gave the word to France as to the true attitude she should take up on the question: "Y persons toujours; n'en parlez jamais; ne l'éviter en vos pensées; ne l'éviter en vos lèvres. It was a wise saying; for France required nearly half a century of steady preparation before she could be in a position ever to face the successful and powerful bully that had thus torn her provinces from her bleeding side. It was the policy dictated by the necessity of France, which was followed by all the late M. Paul Deroulade at their head insisted on keeping the memory of the lost provinces alive, and yearly made their solemn pilgrimage and their eloquent protest at the base of that statue of Strasbourg from which I spoke the other day; but they were regarded as imprudent and premature.

On the other hand, silence was compulsory on the Alsatians. Surrounded on all sides by German immigrants who had been brought into the country to replace those children of France who had left the country, they were surrounded by the ubiquitous German spy, and every imprudent word was calculated to land them in gaol.

A NOBLE RESISTANCE.

Now it is this silence on both sides of the frontier that has hidden the truth from the world. Something like a thick veil has been spread between the lost provinces and the world. One might even say that the Alsatians Lorrainers were forgotten by the world; and above all, some of them might imagine that they were forgotten by France. It is this fact that adds such splendour to the tenacity, the courage, and the nobility of their resistance. The people of these provinces, especially the Alsatians, have something of the dour characteristics of the Boer. The Boer never talked of the resistance he was prepared to give; he defended the liberties of his country till the fateful hour came; in the mean-

time he drilled his men, he bought his big cannon, he stored up his ammunition, and it took the most powerful Empire in the world three years to beat two little Republics with less population than two of our great towns. Similarly the Alsatian Lorrainer held his peace; and thought his own thoughts in the seclusion of his heart; within the closed doors of his home. If ever there were a glowing example of what heights and depths passive resistance can reach, it was given by these two provinces.

Neither in public nor in private would either the Alsatian or the Lorrainer recognise even the existence of the hated ruler. If the Germans gave a concert the Alsatian or Lorrainer was there. If the Germans frequented a park no Alsatian or Lorrainer was there. No German was admitted to an Alsatian or Lorraine home. If any one of the population accepted any office or other from the German, quietly, without any publication of the fact, and yet inflexibly as the wish of the guillotine, he was expelled from all association with the people he was held to have deserted and betrayed. Nay, it was carried to this length: that if a young girl yielded to the seductions of a German *beau seigneur* and married him, quietly, without any public notification, as inflexibly again as by the wish of the guillotine, she was expelled from all intercourse with the people she had abandoned.

GREATEST BOYCOTT IN HISTORY.

The boycott, in fact, was carried to such a length that even in the big apartment houses, where the different flats were occupied by Germans or Alsatians or Lorrainers, the two passed each other by without a word, without even a bow. What a terrific example of the silent, inflexible, ruthless, impregnable revolt of a nation against an oppressor. No such stern boycott exists in history.

And be it remembered that everything was done to break it down. The army was everywhere, and ready—as at Zabern—to sabre any manifestation of the silent revolt. The officers were all open to the Alsatian or the Lorrainer that proved recreant. Terror tried its worst; bribery tried its best, all in vain. Every expedient, refined or brutal, was attempted to tear up the obstinate French nationality from its very roots. In the school the child had compulsorily to learn the language of the conqueror; he was sent when he came of military age for three years to the German barracks—to be trained to take arms against the country he loved for the country he hated. And yet the French language not only survived, but even grew stronger.

M. Paul Helmer told me this story of the Alsatian resistance last week several times over. If ever the history of a national struggle or a national temperament were written on the face of any man, these things were to be read in the face of M. Helmer. He is just over 40 years of age, but his hair is white. There is a strange, almost Quaker tranquillity in the face; the light blue eyes speak of gentleness; there is a suggestion in all of utter suffering, of hope deferred, of incessant and painful conflict against overwhelming odds; but all this is accompanied by the "soft invincibility" of which Carlyle wrote on the tomb of his wife.

A BATTLE FOR LIBERTY.

He is a resident of Colmar and an advocate by profession. The Bar has been in many oppressed countries the forum on which the battles of liberty have been fought. O'Connell in Ireland, Gambetta in France, has each in his turn brought down tyrannies by the voice of the lawyer; this is the part M. Helmer has played in the life of Alsace. It was he who appeared before the merciless tribunals of the Germans to plead the cause of the Abbé Wekerle, of Hansi, the caricaturist, of every true Alsatian who had brought himself within the wide sweep of the German system. And his speeches have been the appeals to the continuance of the struggle for freedom, and helped to strengthen and perpetuate it. Two days before the war he left Colmar; if he had remained he would now, like so many of the other ardent patriots of his city and country, be in a German prison.

Such, in epitome, is the case of Alsace and of Lorraine. I can regard with nothing but contempt any British democrat who would contemplate leaving this noble people without the liberation for which they have struggled so long.

GERMAN CORPSE-FAT FACTORY.

THE ARMY ORDER.

Oberkommando 6. Armee. A. H. Qu., den 12. 12. 1916.
Armee-Tages-Befehl vom 21. 12. 1916.

b) Einlieferung in die Kadaverwertungsanstalten.
Es besteht Veranlassung, wiederholt darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß bei Einlieferung von Kadavern in die Kadaverwertungsanstalten in allen Fällen Ausweise mitzugeben sind, aus denen Truppenteil, Todestag, Krankheit und Angaben über etwaige Seuchen zu ersehen sind.

THE GERMAN CORPSE UTILISATION SCANDAL.

TRANSLATION OF THE GERMAN ARMY ORDER
GIVEN IN FACSIMILE ABOVE.

The above is a facsimile of the German Army Order dated December 21, 1916, issued by the Chief Command of the Sixth Army containing instructions as to consignment of Corpse Utilisation Establishments. The translation is:

CHIEF COMMAND OF VI. ARMY. A.H.Q. Dec. 21, 1916.

Army Order of the Day for Dec. 21, 1916.

(b) DELIVERY TO THE CORPSE UTILISATION ESTABLISHMENTS:
It is necessary again to call attention to the fact that when corpses are delivered to the Corpse Utilisation Establishments details are to accompany as to which troop units they are from, the date of death, illness, and information as to any epidemics.

V. S. d. O. K.
J. A.
Braun.
Daily Mail.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FIRE-ENGINE MAKERS.

MERRYWEATHERS'

Best Quality

CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:

"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

Write for "Hints on Use" and quotations—

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TEAN" On 18th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" On 20th July, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "HUICHOW" On 21st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI "ANHUI" On 22nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNNING" On 24th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANULI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample ships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample ships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading, to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 26th July, at Noon.

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 24th July, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are

equipped with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. Cabin is fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.

Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE \$ YOKOHAMA MARU (WED'DAY, 1st
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Tanaka 12,500 Aug. at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI \$ SADO MARU (THURSDAY, 23rd
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Shinobe 12,500 Aug. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and \$ TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 17th
YOKOHAMA Capt. Soyeda 13,500 Aug. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and \$ HITACHI MARU (SATURDAY, 21st
Capt. Tomimaga 13,500 July, at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA, ... \$ IYO MARU (TUESDAY, 31st
Capt. Takano 12,500 July, at 11 A.M.

KOBE

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

R. MOBI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 27th July.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SEIYU MARU	22,000	FRI., 31st Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU 18,000 Tons
KIYO MARU 17,200 "
SEIYO MARU 14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. 167

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 25th July. Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$125.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG) (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA, (TRANS-PACIFIC).

"PANAMA MARU" Leaving August
"MANILA MARU" Leaving August

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Mamasar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHUMARU" FRIDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY, 22nd July, at Noon
"KAJO MARU" SUNDAY, 29th July, at Noon

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building. 49

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARINE.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

